

CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4954. 九十七年五月十四日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

四月十四日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GOEDOK & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore, O. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Section, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hanks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars, RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, E. B. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/4 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, November 23, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRIA, AND CHINA.

APITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000. Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4% " "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BEBERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BONNAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND & GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th June, 1879, at 3.30 p.m., at their Office, MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road,—

The following VERY VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, with COAL GODOWNS and CHINESE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, at Praya East, having a Water Frontage of 116 feet by 314 feet, containing about 36,000 square feet, divided into Lots as follows:—

LOT No. 1.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 2.—Portion of that PIECE of PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya

East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 3.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 4.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 5.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 6.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 7.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 8.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 9.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 10.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 11.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 12.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 13.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 14.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 15.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 16.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 17.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 18.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 19.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 20.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 21.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 22.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 23.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 24.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 25.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 26.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 27.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 28.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 29.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 30.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 31.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 32.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 33.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 34.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 35.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 36.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 37.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 38.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 39.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 40.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 41.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 42.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 43.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 44

To Let.

OFFICES, GODOWNS, and
GOODS STORED.
Apply to PUSTAU & Co.,
Praya, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, April 30, 1879. my80

To Let.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East.—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 3 and 4, Praya
East, with immediate possession.

Also,

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchoi,
Marine Lot 65; and BASEMENTS of
Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate possession.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close
to the Wanchoi Pier. Timber received on
Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879. my11

To Let.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31,
HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. my28

To Let—AT WANCHOI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and
Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. my4

To Let.

DUART, A REUTZEN ROAD, at present
in the occupation of MESSRS. GILMAN
& Co. Possession from 1st June next.

Apply to STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, 23rd May, 1879.

To Let.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under
the occupation of MESSRS. WILSON & BIED,
and MESSRS. DAVIS & CO.

Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL
STREET. Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD.
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late MESSRS. E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLIFFS, near Mount Gough, con-
taining SIX LARGE ROOMS, &c.
—presently occupied by DR. ADAMS.

Apply to M. J. D. HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, ZETLAND STREET.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

To Let.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

To Let.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable
for OFFICES and DWELLING, also
for a STORE, Queen's Road Central,
Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

Hong Lists.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

Mails.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAISE.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;—
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th of May, 1879,
at —, the Company's S. S.
IRAOUADDY, Commandant GAUVAIN,
with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and so-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for

the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.,
on the 26th of May, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879. my27

ACCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on the 26th of May, 1879, at 3 p.m.,
taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 26th May. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879. my31

U. S. MAIL LINE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL Steamship ALASKA
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd
June, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of 1st June. Parcel Package
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my38

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH
AMERICA, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship
LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. HALL, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 3rd June, at
Noon.

For further particulars, apply to

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879. my80

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,

in English and Chinese, con-

taining the Names of all the most

important Companies, Institutions

and Mercantile Houses in the

Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50

per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879. my1

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MILCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK CARRICKS,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel, are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879. my28

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenfinlas having arrived from

the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo

are hereby informed that their Goods

with the exception of Opium—are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns

of the Undersigned, whence and/or from

the Wharves or Boats delivery may be

obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before 1

p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879. my26

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship Alaska, Captain SEA-
BUSY, having arrived from the above

Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are

hereby requested to send in their Bills of

Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery of

their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at

once landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred

General Average, Consignees of Cargo

and Treasure are notified that a General

Average Bond is now lying at our Office

and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOULD BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE-GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RUSTY KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND HUFS LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PAINTS 5D. EACH; AND TINS, 5D. 10D. AND 20D.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIVES. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE, GLASS, ETC. TABLETS 5D. EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D. & 4D. EACH, & 1D. BOTTLES.

OAKEY'S

CHIN-OAKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
CHIN-OAKEY'S
BLACK LEAD
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17th May 79 1w 52t 17th 80



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Love experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing even the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are peculiarly incidental to the life of a man, or to those living to the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against the effects which so often beset the human race, such as colds, rheumatism, disorders of the liver and bowels, the frequent occurrences of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Letter*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1868, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
58, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 4d., 2s. 8d., 4s. 6d.,
and 1s. 1s.

20th May 79 1w 44

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's Day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *China Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertising.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

17th May 79

NOW READY.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

17th May 79 1w 44

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Auge, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

VALUABLE USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectively checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectively cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

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17th May 79

NOW READY.

WEN-SHUI, or, THE BUDHIST OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ETEL, One Volume, Svo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. ETEL, Second Edition. One Volume. Svo. Price, \$1.50.

ORDERS will be received by Morris Lane, Charing Cross, July 1, 1879.

17th May 79

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London, N.

N.R. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5 Sep 79

52t

52t

5 Sep 80

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

Two cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Sagon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 24, 1874.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crews of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

GOLDEN FLEUR, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Vogel & Co.

ALICE, British barque, Captain George Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ANNIE W.—WESTON, American barque, Captain H. O. Winsor.—Order.

VESUVIUS, American barque, Captain F. W. Call.—Order.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ARGYLL, British steamer, Captain D. Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain Haege.—Meichers & Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain Henry O'Neill—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

ALICE C. DICKERMAN, American 2-m. schooner, Captain Wm. J. Bugant.—Order.

EXCELSIOR, American barque, Capt. D. B. Eddy.—Captain.

ANNE.—Danish schooner, Capt. Lassen.—Chinese.

HAWTHORN, British barque, Captain C. Mead.—Wielker & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 23, Charlton, British steamer, 786, Johnson, Sagon May 18, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

May 23, Fiery Cross, British ship, 695, J. Showman, Shanghai May 8, Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

May 23, Hawthorn, British barque, 296, C. Mead, Newchwang April 30, Beans.—WIELKER & Co.

May 24, Channel Queen, British barque, 602, W. La Lachere, Newchwang May 1, Beans.—EDWARD SCHELLEBACH & Co.

May 24, Tancis, French steamer, 1000, de la Marcellle, Yokohama May 17, Mails and General.—MESS. GENEVE MARITIMES.

May 24, Irauacaddy, French steamer, 1558, Gauvain, Shanghai May 21, Mails and General.—MESS. GENEVE MARITIMES.

May 24, Kwangtung, British steamer, 675, W. Y. Hunter, Foochow May 20, Amoy 31, and Swatow 23, General.—DOUGLAS LAPLAIS & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 24, Yontung, for Swatow.
24, Fei-kuo, Chi. R. C., for Canton.
24, Me. 4, for Hoihow and Haiphong.

CLEARED.

Argyll, for Guam.
Wash., for Hoihow and Haiphong.
Annie W. Watson, for Iloilo.
Delphin, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Tanas, from Yokohama : for Hongkong, 8 Chinese; for Port Said, Mr Tallers; for Marseilles, Mme Schaeffer, Kawakami, Fero, Ishiguro, Takamatsu, Naesumi, Oto, Sherata, Mrs Anglin and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Strach, Messrs Christian and Newton, Mr and Mrs Westerveld and son, and Mr J. Curtis.

Per Irauacaddy, from Shanghai : for Hongkong, Messrs A. G. Botelho and Loob, and 10 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr Frank Kumdy; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Wm. Forbes, 3 children and servant, Mr Warwick, Mr and Mrs Viguier and son, Messrs Botelho and A. A. Moldaweech, and Mrs Peterson.

Per Kwangtung, from Coast Ports, Messrs Wheeler and Mensburger, 8 Chinese, 1000 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr Frank Kumdy; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Wm. Forbes, 3 children and servant, Mr Warwick, Mr and Mrs Viguier and son, Messrs Botelho and A. A. Moldaweech, and Mrs Peterson.

Per Charlton, from Sagon, 41 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Hawthorn* reports : light winds, fog and rain down to Formosa, thence to Hongkong light Southerly winds and calm.The British barque *Channel Queen* reports : light variable winds throughout, and that fog from Newchwang Bar to lat. 51 North.The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports : left Foochow on the 20th inst., had light Southerly winds, and fine weather to Swatow. Left Swatow on the 23rd, had moderate Southerly wind and fine weather to port. On the 26th at 5 p.m., passed P. & O. steamer of Turnabout bound North. On the 24th at 10 a.m., passed S. S. *Prin* of Single Island bound North. In Foochow : S. S. *Em Glos*, *Braemar Castle*, *Syria*, *Gleneskies*, *Glenallie*, *Teatol*, *Monachie*, *Monachie*, and *Europe*, and S. M. S. *Lily*. In Swatow : S. S. *Timon*, *Wittricks* and *Seafarer*.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Oceanic*, sailed 6th May, 1879:—For Yokohama, 140 pks. Rope, 80 pks. Quicksilver, 7,983 lbs. Sugar, and 2,543 pks. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 13 cases Silks, 16 cases Cigars, 16 cases Nutmegs, 6 boxes Prepared Opium, 2 boxes Raw Silk, 3,167 bags Rice, 1,018 bags Gunny Bags, 75 pks. Cordage, and 1,034 pks. Merchandise; for Puna Arenas, 5 boxes Silks, and 2 boxes Merchandise; for Callao, 49 boxes Silks, 7 boxes Merchandise, and 24 boxes Malwa Cipium; for Boston, 3 cases Chinaware, 20 boxes Silks, and 500 pks. Tea; for New York, 380 boxes and 500 pks. Tea; for Manila, 3 pks. Merchandise, and 3 cases Silks, 3 pks. Merchandise, and 232 pks. Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—Per Douglas, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, the 26th inst.

For AMOY, TAIWAN, and TAMSUL.—Per Ahay, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

Per Antenor, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per Salvador, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Octava, at 4.00 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst., instead of as previously notified.

Per Paladine, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Per Galley of Lorne, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—

Per Wash., is postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Alaska* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my26

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Irauacaddy* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples to Sagon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Belgic*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my31

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month, Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m., Divine Service 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S CHAPLAIN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson, Service at 8 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Litany, Anti-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 5.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Alvy leaves for Amoy, &c.

3 p.m.—Salvadora leaves for Manila.

Goods per *Gleneskies* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 27.—

French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Tenders for Naval Yard work.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr J. J. Francis' residence, No. 1, Caine Street.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.—

Dividends of 5% on Shares of Yangtze Insurance Association, payable at the offices of Russell & Co.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, May 24, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. 29.980

Do. 1 P.M. 29.990

Do. 4 P.M. 29.990

THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 89

Do. 1 P.M. 89

Do. 4 P.M. 89

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 82

Do. Do. 1 P.M. 83

Do. Do. 4 P.M. 84

Do. Maximum 89

Do. Minimum over night 84

origin of official communiques was open to much misconstruction, and tended to bring discredit on both the Government and the newspapers. No matter what care and discretion might be exercised by the Press Commissioner to make his communications absolutely non-opinionative and only give information, there have been occasions where, owing to the high-strung tension of public feeling on some case involving principles of interest to every Anglo-Indian, very little more than a mere statement of facts for the other side of the question could not but strike one as a carefully and elaborately prepared defence of the Government. This gave occasion for Archibald Forbes, writing to the *Daily News*, reviewing at some length the relations existing between the Government of India and the Anglo-Indian Press, coming to the conclusion that Lord Lytton had brought journalism in that country into a state of ignominious bondage. This, it was remarked by journalists in India, was a disagreeable impression to be conveyed to the British public by a man generally credited with the faculty of quick and accurate observation, and every opportunity was taken by the Press of the Three Presidencies to confute his arguments. Mr Forbes denounced the Press Commissioner, as an instrument employed by Lord Lytton for "the control at once and the demoralisation of the journals of the Indian Empire," and this again gave occasion for all the Indian newspapers to state lucidly the terms they were on with Government, and to acknowledge the indebtedness they felt to Lord Lytton and this institution of his creation—the Press Bureau. At the same time several of the leading papers pointed out that, as Caesar's wife should be not only pure but above suspicion, so Mr Forbes' letter on the "demoralizing influence" of the Press Commissioner showed that it concerned both the Government and the Press to purge themselves from the reproach, however undeserved, of conspiring together to mislead the public; and several of the editors repeated remonstrances they had previously made on what they felt to be a point of honour, namely, that they should be prohibited from using their own discretion in avowing or withholding the source from which the communications emanated that were sent to them from the Press Commissioner's office. Lord Lytton has wisely and promptly, with the advice of his Executive, consented to remove the seal of secrecy from the communications of the Press Commissioner to the newspapers, and to allow the editors to use their own discretion in acknowledging these communications as official by prefixing to them the words "Public Press Message" or "From the Press Commissioner" or something of the kind. The *Bombay Gazette* announces that telegrams from the Commissioner will henceforth be published under the former heading in its columns, and paragraphs of information for which it does not care to assume any personal responsibility with some such introduction as, "The following communication has been received from the Press Commissioner." The History of the Press in India is one full of interest, and one we may have leisure to take up one of these days. But on this occasion we would desire to confine ourselves to the consideration of the best means the Government has in its power of dealing with the Press, in so far as the giving of information for public use is concerned. We have no specific complaint to make against our own officials here of any want of courtesy or any unwillingness to give, when applied for, such information as we require; far from it. But what we do regard as a great pity is the fact that there is no recognised official means for the transfer to the newspapers, as a medium of communication between the Government and the Public, of all such matters of intelligence, and synopsis of correspondence and reports, as there is every reason to believe would be of interest to the public, matters of course which they have a right to know, which the editors of the newspapers consider it their duty to let them know, and their knowledge of which would not interfere with, but in all probability assist in securing, the wise, successful, peaceful and contented administration of the Government. There should be such an official and recognised conduit, and we purpose briefly showing what is done elsewhere with a view to suggesting what it would be wise and right in the extreme, to do here.

If Lord Lytton has done nothing else during his rule in India for which he deserves credit, he has certainly done not a little to better the relationships subsisting between the Government and the Press. Shortly after his arrival he established a Press Bureau, and a Press Commissioner whose object and duty it was to send to the Press all communications which it was the desire of the Government to make public. All communications from editors of newspapers were addressed to the Commissioner, and Government papers old and new, printed and unprinted, were in his office for consultation when called for by any section or member of the Press, always provided there was nothing prejudicial to the Government Service in these documents, or whatever the case might be, seeing the light. But voluntary communications from the Press Commissioner, that is, explanations from the Government of any act or policy which seemed

Two great solemn state ceremonies or public acts of worship, among others, take place every year at Peking, which if anything in the customs and institutions of the Chinese people deserve, we venture to say, if not admiration, at least to be looked upon with reverence and respect, not only as relics of the beautiful simplicity of old times, but as a kind of mute symbolism or religious recognition of the dignity of labour. The one which the reader may have heard of, consists in the highest personage of the land "drawing solemnly on a certain day of the year, on the green bosom of our Mother Earth, when the Heavens, after dead black winter, have again, with their vernal radiances awokened her, a distinct red furrow with the plough, a signal that all ploughs of the land are to begin ploughing."

The other, no less beautiful and worthy of reverence, from which even Mr Gray's countrywomen, with their cries for their liberties and their rights, might learn something, is that performed by the Empress. On a certain day of the year in the 9th Moon, we believe, the highest lady of the land proceeds with her ladies and maidens attendants, (ladies of the Imperial harem Mr Gray calls them) first to worship at the altar of the person whom they believe to have first taught their fathers to make silk, then with her own Imperial hands to pluck the leaves from the mulberry trees, and symbolically to go through all the processes of silk making, a beautiful admonition to all the housewives of the land of what their duties and functions are to be. The ceremony of holding the plough, is not mentioned by Mr Gray at all; and of the other Mr Gray, no doubt from his horror of all indulgent practices, gives the following account:—

The people of China are taught to regard the Emperor as the representative of heaven and the Empress as the representative of mother earth. In this position she is supposed to exert an influence over nature and to possess "horrescent" a transforming power (Beware, O Mr Gray of the dear old woman we have spoken of); one of her principal duties is to see that at stated seasons of the year, worship is duly and reverently paid to the tutelary deity of silk-worms. It is also her duty carefully to examine the wearing of the silk stuffs which the ladies of the Imperial harem (1) weave and make into garments for certain state idols.

But we pass over to the next chapter of Mr Gray's book; we do so, not because there are no more errors to be detected in the chapter we leave behind, but simply because we despair of pointing them all out—the whole is one blotch-work of errors and perversions.

The third chapter is headed "Prisons and Punishments" throughout which and elsewhere Mr Gray invariably speaks of the one, as "dens of cruelty" "habitations of cruelty" and of the other as barbarous and revolting" "barbarous and cruel in the extreme" "for example," adds Mr Gray "I saw a poor wretch who, for three days and nights, had not been allowed to sit down." Scars of Latin verses and references scattered throughout these volumes evince to us that Mr Gray has not gone through a course of arts in vain. But we wonder it has not occurred to him to head this chapter with the following:—

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in
fantibus orci
Luctus et ultrior posuere cubilia curae;
Pallentesque habitant morbi tristisque
sensibus
Et metus et malesuada fama ac turpis
egressus
Terribiles visi formae, letumque labo-
que.
Ferrenque Eumenidum thalami, et dis-
cordia demens
Vipereum orinem vittis innixa cruentis.

In a country where "the judges are venal, the judicial procedure is defective: the punishments are barbarous and revolting; the police dishonest," the reader will not expect to find model prison houses after the John Howard philanthropic pattern, where prisoners are "fed on cocoas, soup and meat." But, we believe, it will surprise him, in such a country, and after a beginning "that roars so loud and thunders in the index," to find the following arrangement or system of arrangements. We give it in Mr Gray's own words:—

"Each prison is presided over by a governor who has under him a considerable number of turnkeys. In a barrack beyond the doors or gates of each prison is a resident force of ten soldiers. There are, also, according to law, a physician, five clerks, six bearers of firewood and water. To each prison a granary is attached in which rice of the cheapest and poorest kind is stored (not cocoas and butcher-meat)."

"The law provides that once a month each prison shall be inspected by a government official. It is his duty to ascertain how many prisoners have died in prison during the month and to make inquiries respecting the conduct of the various turnkeys, watchmen and spearmen employed. After each inspection this officer is supposed to forward his report to the Viceroy or Governor. Should it appear that, owing to the neglect of the officers of prison, two p. c. of the men under confinement have died during the course of the month, an entry, not only against the name of the governor of the prison, but against that of the deputy Magistrate under whose jurisdiction the prison is placed, is made in the book of faults. Should three per cent have died two entries are made in this book; in the case of the mortality reaching four per cent, both the governor and deputy Magistrate are dismissed from office. In the event of six or seven per cent of the prisoners dying, the ruler of the country (sic) district to which the prison belongs is degraded one step."

"All prisoners in each ward, with only one exception, wear fetters. The exception is the prisoner who is supposed to be more respectable, and who conducts himself better than any of his fellows in crime. He is allowed the full freedom of his limbs, and upon him as a mark of confidence and trust, devolves the privilege of acting as an overseer over his fellow-prisoners in the same ward."

"It seems also that female prisoners are confined apart—and hence we may incidentally add what Mr Gray has not mentioned, that women can never be imprisoned except for capital offences or for adultery."

To this account of the Chinese prisons we will only add one remark, namely that, judged according to the John Howard pattern, with its cocoas and butcher-meat feeding, they are verily "dens and habitations of cruelty"—where "never an opportunity is afforded them (the prisoners) of washing their bodies or even of dressing their hair; water being a scarce commodity and, hardware articles almost unknown."

Mr Gray says, "it would be indeed an irreparable mercy to Chinese prisoners were a Chinese Howard to appear"—to which we say unspeakably truly! In this miserable heathen country, there has never been, and we hope, never will be, an individual who resolved "to make a voyage of discovery, a promenading of charity; to collate all the means to gauge wretchedness, to take the

dimensions of human misery." Nevertheless Mr Gray tells us—

"For the promotion of the comfort of prisoners, human persons sometimes give or bequeath sums of money. For instance, in the tenth year of Tso-kwang, a provincial treasurer in the province of Kwang-tung named Owe, gave ten thousand dollars to the salt monopoly, the interest from which sum was to be expended annually in providing the prisoners in the principal goals of the city of Canton with a few creature comforts. Many of the high officials of the province, in imitation of Treasurer Owe's example, invested other sums, the interest of which was to be employed in providing medicine, and fans in summer (not hair combs!), and warm underclothing in winter, for all the prisoners in the large goals in the city."

But we will pass over the nameless horrors of the execution ground, which Mr Gray has thought fit to exhibit before the reader and "which must have filled him (the reader) with pain and indignation." In conclusion of this chapter, after summing up, with a moral enthusiasm which does honour to his heart, and in what is vulgarly called rhetorical writing, in which the courts of justice are characterised as places where iniquity and recklessness prevail—officials, whose venality &c., goals, where human beings are penned in dens of noisome filth and squalor, &c., &c., Mr Gray ends with this very "obvious reflection":—

"I cannot close without remarking how profoundly grateful we ought to be that our heritage has fallen to us in a land whose judges are incompetent, and whose laws are imbued with the spirit of that word which teaches rulers and people alike 'to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God.'"

But here we will take leave of Mr Gray; and if he should still be unconvinced that he cannot write a book, we will by and by, give some more specimens of Mr Gray's workmanship in the way of book-writing. We hear, however, that Mr Gray has been writing and publishing more books, giving accounts of his travels; his doings in this department have evidently, as we apprehended, found favour with the public, and he has thus been encouraged to do more of that kind of work, which, in our humble opinion and as we have tried to show, he is as far as possible from being competent to do. If our efforts, therefore, will convince either Mr Gray or the reader that Mr Gray cannot write a book, we will not have written in vain.

SINENSIS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, may be expected here about Thursday next, the 28th inst. by the P. M. steamer City of Peking.

The next FRENCH and AUSTRALIAN MAIL (via Gaile) may be expected here by the M. M. steamer Yangtsé, about Thursday, the 29th instant.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor has given instructions to have the Botanical Gardens prepared for a public Promenade Concert on the evening of next Wednesday, the 28th inst., being the centenary of the birthday of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. The Gardens will be illuminated under the direction of Mr Ford, superintendent; and, by the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Geddes and the officers of the Regiment, the Band of the 27th Inniskillings will play from nine till eleven o'clock.

We would command attention to the apropos reproduction in our sixth page to-day, of "Recollections of the Queen."

eighteen years of age. She is now therefore in the 42nd year of her reign, and out of the other 34 sovereigns England has had since the Conquest, only four have reigned so long: they were Henry III. reigned 56 years; age at death 66; Edward III. reigned 50 years, age at death 68; Elizabeth reigned 44 years, 4 mos. 7 days; age at death 70; George III. reigned (nominally) 59 years, and died in his 82nd year, but during nine years of that period, owing to his mental illness, his son George, Prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.) was Regent. The following table gives the length of reign & of the sovereigns of the Hanoverian Line:—

George I.—Born 1660, began to reign August 1, 1714; reigned 12 years, 10 mos., 10 days; age at death 68.

George II.—Born 1683; began to reign June 11, 1727; reigned 33 years, 4 mos., 14 days; age at death 87.

George III.—Born 1738, began to reign Oct. 25, 1760; reigned 59 years, 3 mos., 4 days; age at death 82.

George IV.—Born 1762; began to reign Jan. 29, 1820; reigned 10 years, 4 mos., 28 days; age at death 68.

William VI.—Born 1765, began to reign June 26, 1830; reigned 6 years, 11 mos., 4 days; age at death 72.

Victoria.—(Our present Queen, whom God preserve) born 1819, began to reign June 20, 1837; has reigned up till to day, (her 60th birthday), 41 years, 11 mos., 4 days.

Her Majesty has ruled longer than any other living Monarch, for although the Emperor of Germany is in his 82nd year, he only ascended the throne of Prussia in 1861, and was declared Emperor of Germany in 1871; he is the eldest Sovereign living.

The other crowned heads older than Her Majesty are the Emperor of Russia, who was born April 17, (29 new style) 1818; and the King of Denmark, who was born April 18, same year. They are thus only one year older than the Queen, and their rulers are short compared to Her Majesty's, the former succeeding to the throne only in 1855, and the latter in 1863. From these two parent stocks have come respectively the Duchess of Edinburgh, England's darling and pride the Princess of Wales.

No date has yet been fixed for the execution of the three men now under sentence of death.

We learn that the Hankow tea market was opened on Monday last, on the part of the buyers for Russia, when some 70,000 half chests were settled. The English buyers had been holding aloof so far, but the Glencos was expected to leave to-day. In Foochow the tacit understanding had been come to not to open the market until the 1st of June.

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Portfolio.

AMARI ALIQUID.

If ever at the fount of joy
Poor mortal stops to fill his cup,
Still swellingfeat to his annoy
A bitter something bubbles up.

Song sang sadly long ago—
Sang how the fairies dowers amid,
E'en where the springs of pleasure flow,
"Surgit amari aliiquid."

And echoing down the vaults of time—
The warning signs for me and you
In Latin verse, in English rhyme;
Was true of old, to-day it's true.
Ah, brother! have you not full oft
Found, even as the Roman did,
That in life's most delicious draught
"Surgit amari aliiquid?"

You run the race, the battle fight,
And, eager seize at last the prize:
The neptar in its goblet bright
Is yours to drink 'neath beauty's eyes.
Yet are these honors out of date—
They would not come when they were bid;
The longed-for draught is all too late—
"Surgit amari aliiquid."

Or, haply, in the cruel strife—
You foully thrust a brother down
And with his broken heart, or life,
Purchased your bauble of a crown.
Wear it; but for remorseful thoughts,
In vain you struggle to be rid;
The triumph is too dearly bought—
"Surgit amari aliiquid."

And so the cup is turned to gall,
The fount polluted at its source—
Envenomed and embittered all
By dull regret to keen remorse.
Well hast thou said, O goddess sage!
From thee not all the truth was hid,
Though even on the mighty page—
"Surgit amari aliiquid."

—Blackwood's Magazine.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE QUEEN.

After Sir Robert Peel's accession in 1841 some droll things were told about her Majesty's coldness towards some of the Court ladies thrust upon her, as it was said, against her will. The only truth is that, in Prince Albert's days, the etiquette of the Court was extremely severe, and some of the young ladies in attendance had occasionally to be reminded that they were expected to remain standing when the Queen or the Prince was in the room, and that, moreover, they must not mix in the conversation by word or laughter unless requested. A certain maid of honour, who had a beautiful singing voice, was one day bidden to sit down at the piano and play something. She declined, forgetting that the Queen's wishes were a command. The Queen insisted kindly; but the maiden urged that she was a cold. "Well, then, you had better go to bed," said her Majesty. "Oh, no, thank you," was the answer; "but if you don't mind, I'll sit down," and she did. On another occasion a maid of honour who had accompanied the Queen to the opera, and who ought by rights to have taken a seat at the back of the box, heedlessly sat down in the chair reserved for the Prince Consort. A glance from the Queen warned her that she had committed a blunder; but the girl was either obtuse or stupid, for she merely removed to the next chair in the front row intended for another member of the Royal family, and this time she not only stuck to her place but ignored the fitness of things by applauding throughout the performance, like the rest of the audience. This, however, is not so bad as the conduct of that newly-appointed squire who had been told that he must appear in knee-breeches at the Royal dinner table, but who came down in trousers, and naively apologized to the Queen, saying that he had found his new breeches too tight. Etiquette is not merely designed, as some people suppose, to hedge crowned heads with reverence; it is regulated also to secure them complete privacy when they want it, inasmuch that a breach of etiquette acts in much the same way as an intrusion would upon private persons. There are some rules of etiquette, too, which are framed to protect the sovereign from the importance of menials who might be used as vehicles for presenting petitions. Formerly a King or Queen took nothing from the hands of any person who was not of gentle blood; and until the close of George II's reign the Royal Family were waited upon at table by gentlemen pages, to whom the servants handed the dishes, and who presented them standing when the Court dined in private, on bended knees at public banquets. These formalities have now been abolished to some extent, but the Prince Consort, when out shooting, would never take his gun from the hands of a gamekeeper; he required that it should be handed to him by one of the squires, and the Queen herself is strict in requiring that all the personal attendance she requires, except at table, shall be done by the ladies and gentlemen of her Court. M. Guizot used to relate that when her Majesty visited Louis Philippe at the Château d'Eau in 1848, the King, having heard that it was the Queen's habit to drink a glass of water before retiring for the night, ordered that one should be brought her. It was presented by a lady, and her Majesty refused it. Louis Philippe, seeing there was something wrong, whispered to one of his sons, who went to fetch the tray, and this time the Queen took the glass graciously enough. It does not seem to have struck M. Guizot that the King would have done better to have offered the glass himself, and that in this instance he showed himself much less of a gentleman than Napoleon III, who, during the Queen's visit to Paris in 1855, took care on all occasions to treat her Majesty not merely as a fellow-monarch but as a lady. This visit to Paris, by the way, was marked by a little incident which rather shocked the Queen. A ball was given at the Hotel de Ville, and Musard, the *bal-musique* celebrity, conducted the orchestra. The unfortunate man, thinking to pay a compliment to the English Sovereign, had set a *God Save the Queen* to polka measure; and as Napoleon III had no ear at all for music, he would never have perceived the mistake had not a chamberlain pointed it out to him. One thing that rather surprised the French Emperor in his intercourse with the Queen was her intimate knowledge of political affairs and her utter freedom from reticence in discussing them. She was constitutional enough in the sense of being resolved never to resist the clearly aspired wish of Parliament, but she let it be known that she directed her Ministers quite as much as they served her. Most

Premiers have been extremely deferential towards the Queen, and the only one that was not so—Lord John Russell—had no reason to congratulate himself upon his crabbiness, for he got into very ill odour at Court, and found no support there in trying times. He was one of the very few statesmen who ever received a downright sharp answer from the Queen. This was in 1860, after the Italian revolution, when the different Grand Dukes were being disposed of. The Duchess of Parma, in great distress, wrote to the Queen, beseeching her to intercede with Victor Emmanuel, so that her private property might not be confiscated, and the Queen, compassionately willing to do what was asked, showed the letter to Earl Russell. "The constitution demands that I should answer that," remarked his lordship, in his piping, ungenial voice. "Well, then, answer it," said the Queen, curiously, and turned away, much offended. It has often been said that the Queen liked Lord Palmerston, but this is an error. Her favourite Ministers have been Lord Melbourne and Aberdeen. Sir Robert Peel she at first disliked intensely, but her aversion wore off when she came to know him better, and exactly the same thing occurred in the case of Mr Disraeli. Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps not aware that until he acceded to the Premiership in 1868 the Queen had only read one of his novels, "Henrietta Temple." She read all the others in the course of the three months after Mr Disraeli had become her chief adviser, and in due time enjoyed "Lothair," though the present Premier has never ranked among her favourite authors. For this his lordship may console himself, seeing that Thackeray and the late Lord Lytton are under the same ban as himself. The Queen likes Dickens's novels, one or two of George Eliot's, but chafes Wilkie Collins's and Mr Black's—the latter's descriptions of Scotch scenery being very dear to her. The Queen also reads and re-reads Walter Scott's novels, which is more than most of her subjects do now, more's the pity! On the whole, though, she inclines rather towards the serious reading of history and theology, and the libraries of all her palaces are richly stocked with books of chronicles and memoirs, though it has been noticed that she never calls for a French book, having a deep objection to French literature in all its branches. Every one who has conversed with the Queen on theological or historical subjects has remarked how thoroughly Protestant is her religiousness, and how she yet keeps up quite a sentimental feeling of sympathy with the Stuarts. Going one day into the library at Windsor Castle, she discovered the library engaged in reading some strongly Jacobite memoirs. "Oh, you need not put them away," she said, with a pleasant smile; "you know I am a Jacobite myself." This does not quite tally with the story which Macaulay used to tell of the Queen's opinion about James II. The historian being on a visit to Windsor, her Majesty observed, "I have been reading your history, Mr Macaulay, and I am afraid I cannot say much for my ancestor, James II." "Your Majesty's predecessor, not ancestor," answered the historian, who apparently thought that the Queen had not been well-informed about her own lineage. The Queen leads a very quiet and yet a busy life, and few great ladies find time to compress so many occupations into a daytime as she does. She breakfasts at 8, dines at 2, and dines at 8. From 8 to 5 she generally drives or walks out, and the remainder of her hours is devoted to State business, study, or correspondence with members of her widespread family. All the Queen's private letters are written in English—not in German, as many think—and, in fact, German is little spoken among the Royal Family than even when the Crown Prince of Germany comes over he speaks English at Court like his wife's relatives. The Queen's devotion to State affairs is well known, and her intervention in them, particularly when religious questions are involved, is not at all half-hearted. She also exercises her own discretion very freely in the appointment of bishops and peers. Dr. Tait was nominated by her to the see of Canterbury before Mr Disraeli had recommended any one, and about a year previously her Majesty had flatly refused to bestow a mitre on Dr. Wordsworth, owing to the protests which this divine had emitted when Dr. Stanley was made Dean of Westminster. A little later she consented to appoint Dr. Wordsworth to the see of Lincoln, but rather as a compliment to his scholarly attainments than out of any feeling for his views as a churchman. As to peers, the Queen, anxious to preserve the prestige of the nobility, has made it her rule never to anoint men of small fortune unless they were persons of fairly advanced age, having no sons. On a certain occasion, when advised to raise to the peerage a diplomat more ambitious than wealthy, she replied, very shrewdly, "I should be rendering him a poor service" and the diplomat is but half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on the Peppermint pattern.—*Frisco Newsletter*.

HOW TO WASH LACE.

The washing of lace is seldom attended with success, on account of the ignorance of the proper manipulation. The following is the Parisian mode, which renders the lace nearly equal to new. Scrape a little of the best yellow soap into hot water—a pint or a quart, according to requirements. Add to the requirements. Add to the liquid a table spoonful of turpentine and a spoonful of ammonia. Leave the lace to soak in the mixture for half-an-hour, then press gently with the knuckles without ever attempting to rub it. Rinse in several tepid waters, meanwhile handling the lace as little as possible, and dry in a linen cloth by gentle patting. The second process consists of an immersion in weak gum water, the preparation of which needs careful judgment, as different kinds of lace require a different consistency. The only object is to give just the necessary support; if the solution be too weak, the lace will appear flimsy, and if too strong an ugly stiffness will be the result. Afterwards place the lace on an ironing board of the length of the lace, which should be previously covered with folds of colored thick flannel or ingrain woolen material. The color that shows up the design the best saves the sight. With a few lace pins secure the article, neither stretching nor leaving it too loose; then proceed to the most tedious part of the work by setting pins in every purl and along the top edge, plaiting them outwards, and particularly avoiding to prick any in the meshes or in the pattern. On the completion of this tiresome task, the groundwork will be nearly dry, but the flowers, scrolls, &c., will still feel damp. These can either be ironed dry, to appear flat, or if desired, raised by a small ivory stilette, called in France "pied," four inches long, rounded at one end and slightly pointed at the other. With this little tool rub gently and deftly over the design; then wrap up the board in muslin, lay it aside for a few hours, or even till the next morning, when the stilette operation is again repeated. On the removal of the pins the purled edge stands out beautifully, a most essential point for good effect of the lace. If, as often happens, the fragile points have been torn, the purling must be at once replaced by a bought one. From its delicacy, lace should be washed as seldom as possible, and, if it has acquired the true yellow of age, no attempt must be made to bleach it. Of late, fashion has induced many ladies to repeat our grandmothers' strategem of dipping lace into a bath of indelible coffee water; however, such contrivances are not advisable for the real point, such as Argentan, Alençon, Angleterre, &c., which may be always worn white.

In getting up worn-out lace, dispense with the gum bath, and in preference, after having well patted and plumped out the lace, dip the feathers of a quill pen into a gum solution, rather thicker than the water, and wash over the designs only, leaving the meshes free. Instead of gum, a strong solution of white sugar can be used with advantage for the stiffening.—*Queen*.

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

"Household Departments" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heaven-inspired mysteries of cooking runs a frightful risk. The editor of the *Weekly Pectuna* *Pearlina* started a column of that kind recently, and a few days afterwards a fierce-looking female came into the office carefully concealing some object behind her apron.

"Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make currant cake?"

He said he was.

"You said to mix washing soda with the flour, and stir in a little corn meal and sweet oil to give it consistency?"

"I—I—believe so."

"And to add fifteen eggs and some molasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set in a cool place to bake?"

"I think that was it?"

"Well, take that then!" and the indignant housewife knocked him down with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on the Peppermint pattern.—*Frisco Newsletter*.

SERENADING.

If the parent of the period only knew what unnecessary anguish he often causes the young would-be-ditto, he would doubtless "let up" on the latter's unhappy individual occasionally. The other evening young Billings went to serenade his girl on Van Ness Avenue. The amateur orchestra, of which he is a member, had hardly squeaked out the first two bars of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," when the second story window went up, and old Botts—Amelia's father—stuck his head out and remarked:

"Is there no way of compromising this thing?"

"What—w—what?" gasped Billings.

"I say, can't we make some arrangement to get out of this matter. How does four dollars and an old gas stove strike you?"

"Why—this is a serenade," explained Billings.

"Exactly so I see. Now, suppose I were to stand the beer, and car fare all round, wouldn't you go out in the suburbs somewhere, and work off the rest of it in front of some Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or other?"

"Well, I'm bl—d!" ejaculated the crushed lover.

"I should think you would be hitched to the end of that big trombone. Don't point it this way, for heaven's sake; it might go off!"

"Come down here, and say that, like a man," roared the big drum, who was full of Budweiser and fury. "You bald-headed old pelican, come down!"

"I—I—think we had better—better go, as it were, boys," murmured the mortified Billings, and the disgusted band walked sadly off, scornfully ignoring Botts' parting injunctions to reform and lead better lives, after the thing blew over.—*Frisco Newsletter*.

A PUBLISHING FEAT.—General Sir Arthur Cunynghame's book, "My Command in South Africa, 1874-1878," a dandy 8vo. of 800 pages, with three illustrations, has been printed and published by Messrs. Macmillan with unusual rapidity. The manuscript reached the publishers on Wednesday, February 12, and the printers and engravers began their work on Thursday, February 13. The first thirty copies, unbound, were despatched for the use of the officers of the first three battalions leaving England for the Cape on Thursday, February 16, at 11.30 A.M., from Messrs. Clowes' printing office. The preface arrived on Friday, and the book was carefully read and revised in passing through the press. General Cunynghame was Lord Chelmsford's immediate predecessor.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A case of "mistaken identity," as it is termed, was disposed of at the Westminster police court recently. The mistake was certainly one of a most serious character, supposing the facts to be correctly stated in the report. It seems that a clock was stolen from a lodging-house on the 13th ulto, by a stranger who called at the house and asked to see the rooms. The maid-servant at the lodging-house was on Saturday taken by a detective officer to the Marylebone police court to see if she could identify a man in custody for several offences of a like nature. She failed to recognize the prisoner, but "pounced" on a gentleman who happened to be present in the court, and declared that he was the man who had visited the house at the time the clock was taken. The unfortunate gentleman was accordingly brought to the Westminster police court and charged with the theft. The girl swore positively to him; and an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department, it is stated, said that the accused was a friend of the man in custody at Marylebone. In vain did the gentleman protest that those statements were entirely incorrect, and that so far from being a "friend" of the prisoner in custody at Marylebone, he had merely gone to the police-court to see if he were the same person who had been defrauding various charitable people for some time past. In vain did he offer to "gentleman of the highest position" in the Roman Catholic Church," whose names, he said, he had given to the police, and who could testify that he was not what he was accused of being—namely, a thief and the associate of thieves. The Magistrate turned a deaf ear to his remonstrances, and remanded him, refusing, notwithstanding his earnest request, to take bail for his appearance. Later on, however, it was proved by a host of witnesses that the gentleman who had been thus accused, imprisoned and vilified was entirely innocent and was miles away at the time of the occurrence. He was therefore discharged with profuse apologies from the Bench for the "remarkable mistake" which had taken place, and with warm expressions of regret that "he had been put to the pain and ignominy of incarceration on such a charge." The story is, indeed, a most uncomfortable one, and may possibly lead to further proceeding of an unpleasant nature.

Miscellaneous.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

A little boy's first pair of trowsers always fit the pockets are deep enough.—*Boston Globe*.

A girl at school would like to have two birthdays every year. When she grows up woman she objects to having one.

A QUARTZ is, nine times out of ten, merely the fermentation of a misundertanding.

A LADY describing an ill-natured man says he never smiles but he feels ashamed of it.

In the Eastern States they have a new kind of usher, with snowshoes all around the collar and a box tunnel down the back.

IS a boy in cast-iron boots, says a Detroit philosopher, and he's got his feet wet just the same.

A JAPANESE student at Yale College, New Haven, called on a young lady, and was invited to call again soon. He called again in about an hour.

IT appears to be "in the eternal fitness of things" that all bankruptcy laws should be failures, that a professional trustee should not be trusty, and that liquidations means a melting away of assets!—*F.W.*

An exchange tells of a doctor's little boy, aged six, who thinks God must have a good deal of confidence in his father, or he wouldn't entrust him with so many babies to distribute.

IN the course of a recent libel suit the English Attorney-General said: "There is at present a mania in literature, art and philosophy, to say something which cannot be understood."

A NEW YORK Alderman got off a Latin sentence in a speech, but upon being asked by some of his brethren not so well informed, to translate it, stammered awhile and finally subsided, without giving its meaning.

HE was kneeling at her feet and saying, "My precious sweet, life lingers to me as a penitum, streaked with glorious golden frictions of a soul which knoweth no love so—" "Oh, Henry!" said she, "get on that's the correct card."

A NAWLY-MARIED lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write. "Oh, you should just see some of his love letters." "Yes, I know," was the free-swing reply; "I've got a bushel of 'em in my trunk." Tableau.

LAST winter Dr Sacket, of Chester, Connecticut, made a violin of two thousand and fifty pieces of wood. We always thought there should be about two thousand and fifty pieces in most of the fiddles we ever listened to.

CONNECTICUT boasts of a girl who sleeps standing up. She ought to marry that Rochester man put his umbrella to bed and stands himself behind the door—provided there is room for two behind the door.

WHAT do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unblashable, your honour," he replied, with much emphasis.

A SHERIFF (Indiana) man picked up a stick of cordwood the other night and chased a cat across the back yard. He didn't catch the cat, but he caught the clothes-line with his teeth, and now when he smiles the corners of his mouth pass each other at the back of his neck.

TEACHER.—"Who was the first man?" *Head Scholar*.—"Washington; he was the first in war, first in—" Teacher.—"No, no; Adam was the first man." *Head Scholar*.—"Oh, if you are talking of for-
eigners, I suppose he was."

THE child was evidently lost—cried bitterly—could not tell us where its parents lived, or whether she was an orphan or what her father was—or where she went to school.—Enter intelligent policeman. Policeman (in a friendly whisper): "Where does your mother get her gin, my dear?"—And the mystery was solved!—*Punch*.

PAPER teeth are the latest novelty. You buy them by the quire as you require them; on trade terms, "twenty-six or twenty-four." The price is 10/- per dozen.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TRADE.—At London.—Sisterhood via Suez Canal. Clefroy.

of colour and made in arms and dress, from the medieval to the modern.

HOW to TELL DIAMONDS.—M. Rabine, of the French Academy of Sciences, gives the following test for distinguishing colourless gems from diamonds. If a pencil looks through a transparent stone at any small object, such as the point of a needle, or a little hole in a card, and sees two small points, or two small holes, the stone is not a diamond. All white colourless gems, with the exception of the diamond, make the object examined appear double; in other words, double refraction, whenever exhibited by a stone, is conclusive proof that it is not a diamond.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half-ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet except it to the higher charged stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with Keurur Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia; Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Cuba, Honduras, Bermudas, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—
Via San Juan S. Hampton via Francisco, or Marquesas, Brindisi

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8
Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—
Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 6 8
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Nata, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c.	4	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail	6	8	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in Edinburgh at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet of sheet size.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheet, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

A packet containing two or more newspapers in not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binders, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

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When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen & other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is of course, applicable to the airmail Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as funds for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porphyry, Gunny, Bootswain, or Carpenter.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of Late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.										
Corrected to Saturday, May 24th, 1879.										
At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.										
Pence.							Chinese Names.			
Highest. Lowest.	Cash.									
Butcher Meat.										
Bacon, English, .	lb.	450	400				Salmon, Canton, .	catty	110	100
" Ame. Sugar cured, .		250	220				" Salt water, .		150	—
" Foochow, .		200	180				" Skate, .		120	90
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		170	160				" Shrimps, .		70	60
Beef Corned, .	catty	140	130				" Snappers, .		60	50
" Roast, .		150	140				" Sapo Fish, .		100	90
" Soup, .		90	80				" Sole, Fresh		80	70
" Steak, .		150	140				" Tench, .		120	110
Bullocks' Brains, .	per set	50	40				" Turbot, .		130	—
" Tongue, fresh, each		300	270				Turtle, small, fresh water, .		160	—
" corned, .		300	290				" Whiting, .		500	—
" Head, .		750	700				"		100	90
" Heart, .		130	120							
" Hump, Salt, catty		130	120							
" Feet, .	each	50	45							
" Kidneys, .		60	50							
" Tail, .		100	90							
" Liver, .	catty	80	70							
" Tripe (undressed), catty		55	45							
Calves' Head and Feet, set		600	500							
Hams, American, .	lb.	320	300							
" Chinese, .		250	220							
" English, .		380	350							
Mutton Chop, .		180	170							
" Leg, .		180	170							
" Shoulder, .		140	130							
Pigs' Chitlings, .	catty	70	60							
" Feet, .		110	100							
" Eye, .		120	110							
" Head, .		90	80							
" Heart, .	each	60	50							
" Kidneys, .		90	80							
" Liver, .	lb.	120	110							
Pork, Chop, .	catty	150	140							
" Corned, .		140	130							
" Leg, .		150	140							
" Fat or Lard, .		110	100							
Sheep's Head and Feet, set		450	400							
" Heart, .	each	50	40							
" Kidneys, .		70	60							
" Liver, .		140	130							
Sucking Pigs, .		\$2.25	\$1.50							
Suet, Beef, .	lb.	120	—							
" Mutton, .		120	110							
Sweet Bread, .	catty	180	120							
Veal, .		140	130							
Poultry.										
Capon, .	catty	250	200							
Doves, .	each	110	100							
Ducks, .	catty	120	110							
Eggs, Hen, .	doz.	100	—							
Fowls, .	catty	180	170							
Geese, .		120	110							
Partridges, .	each	300	280							
Pigeons, .	each	140	130							
Quail, .		120	110							
Rabbits, live, Canton, .		700	600							
Snipe, .	each	110	100							
Turkeys, Cook, .	catty	500	450							
" Hen, .		350	300							
Fish.										
Bombay Ducks, .	per hundred	220	200							
Bream, .	catty	100	90							
Carp, .		90	80							
Catfish, .		70	60							
Codfish, Salt, .		180	—							
Crabs, .		100	50							
Cuttle Fish, .		100	90							
Dace, .		90	80							
Dog Fish, .		70	60							
Eels, Congor, .		60	50							
" Fresh water, .		110	100							
File Fish, .		80	70							
Fresh Fish, Large, .		160	150							
" Small, .		80	70							
Garoupa, .		140	130							
Gudgeon, .		110	100							
Gurnard, .		100	90							
Haddock, .		100	90							
Herrings, fresh, .		90	—							
" smoked, .	box	\$1.00	—							
King Crab, .	each	180	—							
Live Flab, .	catty	180	170							
Lobsters, .		110	100							
Mullet, .		100	90							
" Red, .		110	100							
Parrot Fish, .		110	100							
Perch, .		80	70							
Pike, .		130	—							
Plaice, .		80	70							
Pomfret, White, .		110	100							
Pomfret, Black, .		160	90							
Prawns, .		100	90							
Ray, .		80	70							
Rock Fish, .		90	80							
Rough, .		120	110							
Shark young, .		50	40							
Fruits.										
Aleurites, .	catty	40	30							
Apples, California, .		500	350							
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, .		30	25							